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MARINES ROUTE SPANIARDS.

FIRST AGGRESSIVE ONSLAUGHT AGAINST GUERRILLAS IN CUBA.

FORTY SPANIARDS BIT THE DUST.

Only One American Was Wounded—Cubans Co-Operate With Huntington's Men.

Associated Press dispatches state that on Wednesday the United States marines at Guantanamo, under Lieut. Robert W. Huntington, adopted their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerrillas Wednesday and completely routed the enemy.

The force of marines was under Captain Elliott, and the co-operating Cubans were under Colonel Laborda. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroying the only well in the vicinity and killing about forty Spaniards. One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded.

It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least four hundred.

The marines behaved splendidly, their marksmanship being excellent under the severe fire of the enemy.

The captured camp lies about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines, and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington decided on the attack early in the day, and at about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountains. The march up and down the steep hillsides, under the glaring tropical sun, was a severe test of endurance for the marines.

Meanwhile the Cubans darted backward and forward, to right and left, on the scout. It was noon when, from a hilltop, the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp lying on a ridge below them.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within two hundred yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whistling viciously over the Americans but the Americans settled down to their work as unconcerned as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans coolly fired away, aiming carefully and shooting to kill.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on.

Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, separating, darting through the brush and zigzagging to escape the bullets. It was then the American became deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a mad rush for shelter.

BONDS IN DEMAND.

Indications are That the Issue Will be Largely Over Subscribed.

A Washington dispatch says: If there was any question about the success of the new 3 per cent war loan, it has been set at rest by the way in which subscriptions are already beginning to come in at the treasury department.

The assurance of the success of the loan, however, has been made absolutely certain by two propositions, each covering the entire present issue of \$200,000,000. The subscription of the National City bank, the Central Trust company and Verrill & Co., were made Wednesday for any part of the total issue that should not be taken by the public.

Another proposal was formulated the same day covering the entire amount. It came from J. Pierpont Morgan and a number of associates.

ORDERS TO GEORGIA TROOPS.

Soldiers Stationed at Camp Northern will go to Chickamauga.

The Georgia troops stationed at Camp Northern, at Griffin, are to be removed to Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga park.

The Georgia troops stationed at Camp Northern, at Griffin, are to be moved to Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga park. Notice was received at department headquarters Tuesday that the Georgia volunteers would be ordered to change their station, and information to that effect was sent to Colonel A. E. Layton, who is the senior officer at the Griffin encampment.

HORSES AND MULES STAMPEDE.

Play Havoc In Tampa Camp and Cause Panic Among Soldiers.

A special to The Washington Post from Tampa says that at 10 o'clock Thursday night 3,000 horses and mules broke from their corrals and stampeded through the camps of General Carpenter's brigade. It was so dark and the excitement was so great in the District of Columbia camp it was impossible to learn at the time if any men were hurt. The panic among the men was terrible. Officers tried to get their companies into line, but the army of wild horses made that impossible. Many men began shooting at the excited animals, but this only excited them more.

The horses seemed to be attracted by the tents, and they rushed through the brigade of three regiments and back again, taking a different course each time. They destroyed many tents, kitchen and camping paraphernalia.

It is not known what started the animals on their wild rush. Taps had just sounded in all the camps, and the bands had played their good-nights. The men were hardly asleep when a loud cracking like the firing of galling guns startled them. It was the breaking down of the corral fence, a high wooden affair. In the next moment the infuriated and panting horses rushed into the New York camp, which was nearest the break in the fence. The rush sounded like a thunderstorm. The New York camps sentinels began to yell like mad.

"Call out the guard! Call out the guard!"

The guard hurried out, but it was useless, as the animals were then rushing over everything in their path. In half an hour the camps had been stampeded three times, and there seemed to be no hopes of driving the beasts away from the camps.

Forty men were mounted by 11 o'clock, and they were able to check the rush some little, and at least to steer the horses from the camp.

FERNANDINA SELECTED

As Point From Which Porto Rico Expedition Will Sail.

A Washington special says: Twenty-five transports have been ordered to Fernandina, Fla., to convey 20,000 troops from that point to Porto Rico. Secretary Alger has decided in favor of Fernandina as the best point of embarkation to take place.

The actual date of the sailing of General Coppinger with his force has not been decided upon. His instructions are to be in readiness at the earliest practicable moment, so that at a day's notice, if necessary, his transports can get under way.

It was announced at the war department that the expedition would probably start within ten days or two weeks. Secretary Alger said that Fernandina had been chosen in the first place because of its water supply. It has an artesian well 1,700 feet deep and giving forth 2,000,000 gallons of water a day. It is said that another reason for the choice of Fernandina lay in the fact that it could be easily isolated should yellow fever become prevalent in the south.

Fernandina is at the end of a railroad 12 miles from the main line, which makes it an easy matter to cut off communication should the fever visit that vicinity.

SPANIARDS ARE DEPRESSED

Over Unfavorable News Received at Madrid From Manila.

The news from Manila, reaching Madrid is most unfavorable, and has made a corresponding impression throughout Spain. Serious misgivings are felt regarding the fate of General Monet at the head of a strong column operating at some distance from the coast.

It is said many foreign residents, with their families and valuables, have taken refuge on board British, French or German war vessels, while others have left for China and Japan.

The press expresses surprise that the archbishop of Manila should have left the city at such a moment, unless it is true that he wishes thereby to signify his disapproval of the reforms. Certain General Augusti has promised the natives in the hope of checking the spread of the insurrection. Most of the papers express a fear that the next news will be the fall of Manila.

HAWAIIAN MATTER IN SENATE.

House Resolution Is Received and Referred to Committee.

Five minutes after the opening of the senate session Thursday the message clerk of the house of representatives delivered to the senate the Hawaiian annexation resolution passed by the house Wednesday evening.

At the suggestion of Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, the resolution was laid before the senate and was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Davis expresses the opinion that the outlook for action by the senate before final adjournment is improving.

THE HAWAIIAN BILL PASSED

HOUSE FAVORS ANNEXATION BY A BIG MAJORITY.

THE VOTE WAS 209 TO 91.

Some Spirited Opposition Shown—Fate Of the Measure Will Now Rest With the Senate.

A Washington special says: The house at Wednesday's session passed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions by a vote of 209 to 91.

The vote was not on party lines, though the greater number of votes registered against the resolutions came from the minority side of the chamber. The debate in the house on the passage of the bill was quite exciting.

Mr. Meyer, democrat of Louisiana, paid special attention to the injury which he claimed would be inflicted upon the 500,000 people engaged in Louisiana in the sugar industry. He denied that the islands were necessary from a naval standpoint, and, constraining annexation as the beginning of colonial expansion, he denounced the latter as undesirable and likely to result in disaster to present American institutions. He dwelt on the composition of the Hawaiian population as a mongrel element and a drawback to annexation.

Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, made a speech in opposition to the resolution. He laid down the three propositions that annexation was unnecessary as a war measure in the present conflict with Spain, that annexation was unnecessary to prevent the islands from falling into the hands of some other power to be used against us, and that the proposition to annex was inherently wrong and was the opening wedge upon an undesirable and disastrous policy of colonialization.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, in a ten minutes' speech supporting annexation, indulged in severe denunciation of former President Cleveland for his effort to re-establish the monarchy in Hawaii and the hauling down of the American flag by Commissioner Blount.

Mr. Williams, democrat, of Mississippi, concluded the debate for the opposition. He devoted much of his time to an attack upon the methods of annexation embodied in the resolutions. He insisted upon its unconstitutionality. Mr. Williams predicted annexation would be the first step in extensive colonialization which would prove injurious to this nation's welfare.

The first roll call was on the minority substitute, which proposed resolutions as follows:

1. That the United States will view as an act of hostility any attempt upon the part of any government of Europe or Asia to take or hold possession of the Hawaiian islands or to exercise upon any pretext or under any conditions sovereign authority therein.

2. That the United States hereby announces to the people of those islands and to the world their guarantee of the independence of the people of the Hawaiian islands and their firm determination to maintain the same.

The roll call resulted in the rejection of the substitute. Yeas 94, nays 205.

The majority resolutions were then put on their passage and the roll call proceeded. It was followed with great interest, there being a general curiosity to hear the vote of many members considered doubtful.

Prior to announcing the vote Mr. Dalzell, who, in the absence of Mr. Reed, was presiding, said:

"The speaker of the house is absent on account of ill health. I am requested by him to say that if he were present on this proposition he would vote no."

The announcement was applauded by the opposition to annexation.

Mr. Dalzell then announced the vote—yes 209, nays 91, present and not voting, 5.

The republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three republican members voting in opposition. In the democratic ranks the division on the question was more marked, eighteen democratic members voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolutions was made up of 179 republicans, eighteen democrats, eight populists and four fusionists. The vote against annexation comprised 77 democrats, three republicans, seven populists and four fusionists.

The resolutions will now go the senate.

A poll of the senate shows fifty-five votes certain for annexation and several others are doubtful. Indeed, the vote is not more than two or three short of the sixty votes needed to ratify the treaty. Of these, at least forty-six have agreed to resist any and all efforts to adjourn congress in advance of the settlement of this question.

A number of senators who are opposed to annexation will not lend themselves to a filibuster. They say the question is a great one and upon it there are honest differences of opinion.

ARMS FOR INSURGENTS.

Big Cargo of Munitions Landed by Auxiliary Boat Suwanee.

Associated Press dispatches forwarded from off Santiago de Cuba and sent via Jamaica state that several interesting and daring expeditions have been made into the enemy's country to discover the actual condition of affairs in Santiago de Cuba.

It is not an easy matter to get near the city these days. About 8,000 Spanish soldiers and 2,000 home guard troops cover every roadway about the place, and General Pando, the Spanish military commander, is very active although the operations are limited by the mountains surrounding the place, which are full of insurgents.

On Saturday the converted light-house boat Suwanee, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Daniel Delehanty, arrived off Santiago de Cuba. She had on board about 70,000 rounds of ammunition, 5,000 rifles, 1,000 carbines, 2,000 machetes and hundreds of pounds of bread, bacon and other provisions. With the aid of a Cuban pilot, picked up by Commodore Schley, she landed this stuff in two days, besides taking an active part in the bombardment of the forts at Santiago de Cuba.

The landing was effected about twelve miles to the westward of Santiago and in the presence of 500 insurgents. About 100 more insurgents were on guard on the mountains and in the passes. The ammunition and food, with the arms, have therefore put the insurgents in excellent shape to prevent the Spaniards from getting provisions from the outside through the island itself. It is believed that the arming of a force of insurgents has assisted in cutting off one part of the Spanish army from the other.

On Tuesday, while working near Cessazero, twelve miles from Santiago de Cuba, Lieutenant Commander Delehanty saw two sloops trying to run away up the River Asserazero. He fired at them and they were run ashore and deserted. Later a boat's crew from the Suwanee captured them. Each of the sloops was provided with a Spanish flag, and one of them had on board a heliograph for signalling purposes. The flag and heliograph were taken as spoils of war. One of the sloops was presented to the Cubans and the other, which already had a few holes in it, was sunk by shot from the Suwanee.

GERMANY MAY INTERFERE.

Insists That We Land Enough Troops at Manila to Fully Protect Germans.

The London Star of Wednesday reiterates the story that Emperor William, of Germany, has ordered the German consul at Manila to oppose the debarkation of American troops unless in sufficient force to maintain order and protect the Germans.

The Star adds that a notification to this effect has been officially given to the United States embassy at Berlin and to Secretary Day at Washington.

Continuing, The Star says: "Germany is not likely to have taken such a grave step without securing the adhesion of other powers interested in the far east, namely, Russia, Japan and England. They are certainly hostile to Germany's project, but it is not thought likely that they will raise objections, and we may soon have very important news from Manila."

BOUND FOR PHILIPPINES.

Second Expedition Leaves San Francisco to Reinforce Dewey.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Anchor was weighed by the second Philippine expedition at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. As the sun was setting the last transport passed out of the Golden Gate and, led by the flagship Honolulu, the fleet stood away toward Honolulu. At that port the vessels will recon.

The expedition carried about 3,500 men, distributed among four vessels—China, Colon, Zelandia and Senator.

The China carried the First regiment, Colorado volunteers, infantry, 1,022 men; the Colon, battery A, of the Utah artillery; the Zelandia, the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, 700 men, and the Senator the First regiment of Nebraska volunteers, numbering 1,023 men. The regular United States troops, consisting of the Eighteenth infantry, Twenty-third infantry and a detachment of engineers, was split up and distributed prorata among the vessels named.

Thousands of people assembled along the docks to witness the departure of the fleet.

MINERS MEET DEATH.

Five Men Drowned In a Flooded Mine in Missouri.

An accident in the mine of Mount Vernon company at Stotts City, Mo., a mining camp, 20 miles from Aurora, has resulted in the death of five miners.

The mine has been under water and the men were on a raft pumping it out. Without warning a mass of rock from the sides of the shaft fell on the raft, breaking it up and throwing the men into the water 60 feet deep. One man escaped by clinging to a log until rescued. The other five men sunk to the bottom of the shaft and were drowned.

SANTIAGO AGAIN SHELLED.

FOR THIRD TIME BATTERIES ARE SILENCED BY SAMPSON'S GUNS.

FEARFUL HAVOC IS WROUGHT.

Morro Castle, Wherein Hobson And His Companions Are Confined, Alone Escaped the Shells.

Associated Press advices via Kingston, Jamaica, state that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight Thursday morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

The Dons responded spiritedly at first, but their frenzied, half-crazed fire could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the American sailors. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a 1,000-pound projectile and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc.

The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber, carried out of the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 500 yards of shore and played a tattoo with her long 8-inch rifles, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle on, lifting it off its trunnions and sending it sweeping somersault high in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signaled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6:30 o'clock to cease firing every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and a half dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wakes.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught and had removed the guns from some of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius Wednesday night was given another chance. Three 250-pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them into the bay around the angle back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went through, no reports were heard—a peculiarity of gun cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were annihilated was not known.

CADIZ FLEET AGAIN.

Reserve Squadron of Spain Said to Have Put to Sea Once More.

It was again announced at Madrid Thursday that the Spanish reserve squadron has left for an unknown destination.

The minister of marine, Captain Anon, it is added, was on board one of the ships when the squadron sailed, but it appears he will return on reaching the open sea and after giving Admiral Camara his final instructions.

COAST PATROL PERFECTED.

The Atlantic and Gulf Coasts Are Being Closely Watched.

The navy department has completed its arrangements of the Atlantic and Gulf coast patrol, and stretching from Eastport, Me., around to New Orleans, there are no less than forty auxiliary craft, including some of the tiny yachts and reconstructed single-turret monitors of the civil war, tugboats, ferryboats and not a few large and well-armed merchantmen. These forty ships are disposed at the several large coast and gulf cities, while a hundred miles or more seaward, an outer picket line is maintained by four of the larger and more effective warships.

WAR PARAGRAPHS.

A Brief Compilation of Daily Occurrences.

The navy department has concluded that it has purchased as many small vessels for the auxiliary fleet as it requires and an intimation to that effect has been conveyed to Admiral Erben, in charge of that service.

The United States army and the Christian Commission of California has been organized. Its purpose is the uniting of all evangelical churches in a union for systematic work among the soldiers confining itself to co-operation with the chaplain of the United States army and navy.

News has been received at the navy department that Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet is unseaworthy.

Acting Admiral William T. Sampson, commanding the naval forces operating in the West Indies, whose actual rank in the navy is that of captain, will become a commodore on the third proximo by the statutory retirement for age of Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard, who is now the ranking officer of the navy.

It is reported that camp Alger is to be discontinued and several smaller encampments are to be established at available points along the south Atlantic coast and Secretary Alger is to make the selections.

A large quantity of smokeless powder has been received for the navy and will be sent to Sampson's fleet. The Oregon has been using this powder.

The following prize vessels and their cargoes are to be auctioned at Key West, June 27: Two large steamers, two barks, one brig, seventeen schooners and one sloop. The cargoes consist of rice, flour, beans, codfish, sugar, sardines, vermicelli, macaroni, cigars, steel, mineral water, beer, wine, canned goods and chocolate.

The New York World has issued an extra stating that General Fitzhugh Lee is to attack Havana with 40,000 men.

Another southern boy has accomplished an act of daring. Lieut. Blue, who is well known in the navy as an enterprising and daring young officer, landed near Santiago de Cuba and inspected Cervera's vessels there.

The people of San Juan are daily expecting another attack by the American fleet. Governor Macias has sent his family to the interior except his favorite daughter, who would not leave him. His hair has turned from brown to white. In the harbor are the gunboats Ponce de Leon, Isabella, Legunda, Comache, Terror, Alphonso III and Vor Amelia and two other cargo boats.

Capt. Huntington's Marines, assisted by Cubans, attacked a Spanish guerrilla camp in the hills near Guantanamo and completely routed the enemy. The Spanish lost forty killed, while on our side two Cubans were killed and one of the marines slightly wounded.

A Washington dispatch says: The First army corps, Major General John J. Coppinger commanding, has been definitely designated to undertake the occupation of Porto Rico. It will be rapidly increased to 20,000 men, including all available regulars now in the south, with the addition of the best volunteer regiments at Chickamauga, Tampa and Fall's Church, Va.

The second expedition to the Philippines has sailed from San Francisco. The force consisted of 3,500 men distributed on four transports.

The following general officers accompanied General Shafter to Cuba: Major General Joseph Wheeler, Brigadier Generals J. F. Kent, H. S. Hawkins, S. S. Sumner, J. C. Bates, S. B. M. Young, H. W. Lawton and A. R. Chaffee. Also Major General Breckinridge and Brigadier General Ludlow went as inspecting officer and engineer officer from headquarters army, respectively.

The first land battle has occurred on Cuban soil. Spanish guerrillas attacked a force of marines landed from the transport Panther. Four Americans were killed. Spanish loss unknown.

The navy department has completed its arrangement of the Atlantic and Gulf coast patrol, and stretching from Eastport, Me., around to New Orleans, there are no less than forty auxiliary craft, including some of the tiny yachts and reconstructed single-turret monitors of the civil war, tugboats, ferryboats and not a few large and well-armed merchantmen.

Sampson's ships have again bombarded the Spanish defenses at Santiago. Terrible damage was done and the batteries of the enemy were completely silenced. None of our vessels were injured, but the Spanish loss is thought to be enormous.

Emperor William of Germany has ordered the German consul at Manila to prevent the landing of the United States forces unless Admiral Dewey has enough men to maintain order and protect the Germans.

It is given out at the navy department that the expedition to Porto Rico will embark from Fernandina, Fla., which is well adapted for the purpose, having plenty of water, good railroad facilities and fair wharves.